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GRAND CELEBRATION

IN HONOR OF THE PASSAGE OF THE

Ordinance of Emancipation,

BY THE

FREE STATE CONVENTION,

ON THE

ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1864.

HELD IN THE

PLACE D'ARMES, NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 11th,

WITH THE

PROGRAMME, PROCEEDINGS, SPEECHES BY REV. DR. ROGERS,
FRANCIS BOISDORE, REV. W. A. DOVE, &c. &c.

ALSO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

American Arts Association,

OF NEW ORLEANS,

AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, &c.

HELD FIRST AUGUST, 1864.



NEW ORLEANS,

H. P. LATHROP, PRINTER, 74 Magazine Street,
1864.

Notice.

It has been said by persons, both far and near, that the colored man has no intelligence, and that when set free he will not work ; but we propose to test that matter, by showing to the world both the intelligence and industry of the colored men and women. Only give us a free man's chance and have a little patience and we will manifest to the *world*, the true spirit of our Nationality.

Permit us then in our humble cottages of the South, to announce the name of our patriotic brother, Rev. Dr. Stephen Walter Rogers, who was born and raised a slave in the South, who educated himself, principally at night schools. He published a beautiful little work in 1850 called "Roger's Composition," and this was done two years before he was free, and with that we have his two Orations. *Besides* this we have the Oration of Mr. Francis Boisdoré, a French gentleman, who was free born and raised in this City. We also have the Life of our able brother, Fredrick Douglas, who was also born a slave ; and with the above we can test our talents. Dr. Charles Johnson, Dentist, paid for his freedom \$4,500. Jack Smith, \$1,400. Wilham Washington and family \$3,000, and there are many others, who have paid as much, or more—and that will test our industry ; and your Committee were all slaves once. Suffice to say, that surrounded as we are by a wall of law abiding citizens, and our Christian churches, we will move on in one Union Band protecting each other through life, and any man amongst us who shall show himself a peaceable Law abiding man shall be protected.

ESAU CARTER,
JOHN JONES,
MITCHELL STURGESS,
Dr. R. SMITH,
CHARLES HUGHES,

Committee on Printing.

HENRY BERRYMAN,
JOHN F. WINSTON,
JACOB JOHNSON,
EDWARD SIMMS,
JOSEPH LACY.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 7th, 1864.

Messrs. Carter, Lacy, Hughes, and others, Committee on Printing :

GENTLEMEN :

Please give place in your Pamphlet to the following recommendation of *Mrs. Mary A. Brice*, principal of the Pioneer School, to which some of the little members of my family belong. Her unwearied labors among us for the elevation of our race, and as a Union lady, richly deserve the highest approval of all Union Citizens.

Respectfully,
S. W. ROGERS,
Pastor, St. Thomas' Church.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION of Louisiana having on the 11th day of May decreed the abolition of Slavery throughout the State, the colored people of the city of New Orleans met together in Mass Meeting and resolved to celebrate the event in an appropriate manner. Saturday, 11th June, was agreed upon as the time for the celebration to take place. A committee was appointed to make all suitable arrangements, who promulgated the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The grand place of assembly will be at Congo Square, on Rampart street, at 10 o'clock A. M., where the oration will be delivered. after which the procession will move up Rampart street to Canal, up Canal (south side) to Carondelet street, up Carondelet to Triton Walk, up Triton Walk to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Fourth, up Fourth to Coliseum, down Coliseum and into Camp, down Camp to Julia, down Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Royal, down Royal to lower Railroad, down Railroad to Craps, up Craps to Rampart, up Rampart to Congo Square, where the procession will break ranks.

First District.

ESAU CARTER, Grand Marshal; HENRY CLAY, CHAS. HUGHS,
WADE HAMPTON, Deputies.
Military Escort with Music.
Clergymen.

Dr. S. W. ROGERS, Crator of the Day.
FRANCIS BOISDORE, Orator in French.
The "Pioneer School."

All Benevolent Societies in order.
Public Schools of the First District.
Wagons with Young Ladies representing the States.

Second District.

Captain. Eug. MEILLEUR, Grand Marshal; N. VILLEREE, A. POPULUS
and B. JOURDAIN, Deputies.
Veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Cities and State Authorities.
Free State Committee.
CLUBS—Republican, Radical, Economy Association, "Arts and Metiers, Invited
Guests, United Brothers, Congregation, and others Societies in order.
Schools, Second District.

Third District.

Capt. Louis Lainey, Grand Marshal; John Kepperd, Edward Simms, Deputies.
Carriages with Capt. Caillon's family, ex-Officers and Privates of the First,
Second, Sixth and Seventh Regiments Louisiana Native Guards,
and Volunteers.

SOCIETIES—Artisan, Amis, Français Amis, and other Benevolent Institutions.
Public Schools, Third District.

Fourth District.

THOMAS M. POREE, Grand Marshal; Dr. R. Smith and John Scott, Deputies.
Col. HANKS and Friends of Freedom.
Ships Hartford and Albatross.
Benevolent Associations.
Mechanics in Wagons.
The Public in general.
Public Schools, Fourth District.
National Salute.

N. B.-Bouligny, Carrollton and Greenville are respectfully invited to join in the Procession--each to choose their Grand Marshal.

We, the undersigned Committee of Arrangements, do hereby tender our sincere thanks to Major Gen. Banks and Gov. M. Hahn for offering such assistance and protection as are necessary for the occasion.

All banners or transparencies having letters painted on them of an aggravated character, are strictly forbidden by this Committee, and any person or persons acting any way contrary to the above shall be held strictly accountable for the same.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

S. W. Rogers,
H. Clay,
Approved.

Esau Carter,
John Keppard,

Thos. M. Porée,
N. Villerée.

LUDGER POGUILLE,

Grand Marshal of the day.

CHAS. BULLER, }
P. Z. CANONGE. }
ALEX. BARBER. }

Grand Deputies.

THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

From the New Orleans Era, June 12, 1864.

Place d'Armes, formerly called Congo Square, and its surroundings were swarming with thousands of our colored population yesterday. At an early hour the different parts of the city where colored schools are located, or colored societies meet, became alive with them dressed in their holiday attire and ornamented with national flags, and colors. About nine o'clock they began to move towards the place appointed for meeting--Congo Square--and at about half-past eleven o'clock they had all arrived, the majority of them accompanied by field-bands, and with banners and flags floating in the breeze.

In the square a large platform, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, had been erected, with a stand for the speakers. The platform was decorated with flags and evergreens, and seats were arranged on and in front of it. The speakers' stand was covered by a large awning, underneath we found a number of ladies, teachers of the colored schools established by Gen. Banks. Among those present on the platform, we noticed old Jourdan and some fifteen or sixteen of the colored veterans of 1815. Some of them appeared as strong and hearty as the day when they showed their devotion to the glorious stars and stripes.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Forrest, who, as well as the other speakers, was introduced by Mr. C. C. Morgan.

He called on all to thank Almighty God for his goodness, which allowed them to come together on this eleventh day of June, 1864, to celebrate the breaking of the chains of slavery. Thousands of their brethren had looked in vain for relief, but they were the ones privileged to enjoy liberty. He prayed that God would give the Union armies strong arms to help in breaking down this rebellion, and the chains of Slavery. He call on God to bless the Army of Virginia, bless Gen. Banks, and give Gen. Grant strength to fight the battles of his country. Bless Abram Lincoln, the President of the United States, and may he be President for the next four years. God bless the Convention and all the speakers of to day.

A song in honor of emancipation was sung by the children, under the direction of the Rev. C. A. Conway. After which the following address was delivered by the Rev. S. W. Rogers, the orator of the day. Mr. Rogers, although a colored man, spoke of the war, the existence and down fall of slavery, and other prominent topics before the country, in a manner that showed his thorough knowledge of the subjects. He returned thanks to Major General Banks, for the interest he had taken in, and the benefits he had conferred upon them, since he took command of this Department. The whole colored population would ever bless his name for the golden educational order, by which so many were being enlightened; his instructions to the delegates to the Convention; and most of all, for his great free labor system, by which his (the speaker's) race were made *men*, all of which had given the highest satisfaction to the colored people throughout the State. He also thanked Col Hanks, Gov. Hahn, and one or two others, for their labors in behalf of the colored man.

During the time he was speaking, Gen. Banks, Gov. Hahn, Mayor Hoyt, together with some of the General's staff, appeared on the platform, and were greeted by tremendous cheers from the assembled thousands, and the children singing a national air. The speaker delivered his address in a manner scarcely surpassed by many of our white orators, and was often interrupted by long and continued applause.

He was followed by Mr. F. Boisdoré in French, who was also frequently interrupted by applause.

After he closed, Governor Hahn being called on, remarked that he had not come there to take any active part in the proceedings, but merely as a looker on; he was highly pleased with the propriety, order and zeal, with which all the proceedings had been carried on, and their conduct to-day would convince any one of their fitness for freedom.

When in the month of February he had made the declaration, that if he was elected governor, no slave should be in Louisiana after his inauguration, some of his friends had thought it premature, but the subsequent election for members of the Convention, showed that he was sustained in his declaration by the people.

As for the powers of the Convention, he considered their act of emancipation binding on the people. He did not consider it just that a man should be held as a slave, because his skin was black or any other color.

About 12 o'clock, during the progress of the speeches, Capt. Pearson's battery fired a salute of one hundred guns, by order of Gen. Banks, and one hundred taps were struck by the Alarm Telegraph on the city bells, by order of Mayor Hoyt.

After Gov. Hahn concluded, the procession began to file out of the square on Rampart street, headed by the 4th U. S. Cavalry (colored) on foot and followed by one or two other colored regiments

We were stationed on Rampart street, and observed the procession as it passed along, according to the programme published in the city papers, with music playing and banners flying.

First came the military—three regimens of colored soldiers—looking extremely well, and marching like well-drilled soldiers. Then came the different societies, each with its appropriate banners; then the pupils of the public school; then the veterans of 1814 and 1815; City and State authorities, and Free State Committee. Then the different Clubs—Republican, Radical, Economy Association, Arts and Metiers, invited guests, United Brothers, Congregation and other societies. Then came carriages, with Capt. Caillon's family, ex-Officers and privates of the First, Second, Sixth and Seventh Regiments, Louisiana Native Guards and Volunteers. Societies—Artisan, Amis, Français Amis, and other benevolent institutions. Then came Col. Hanks and friends of Freedom, gun boat Varuna, Capt. Harris and officers, benevolent associations, mechanics in wagons, etc. The procession arrived at Canal street, and moved up Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Triton Walk, up Triton Walk to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Fourth, and at the corner of Prytania and Fourth streets, in front of Gen. Banks' residence, the head of the

procession halted and gave three cheers for Gen. Banks, three cheers for Gov. Hahn, three cheers for Mrs. Banks, three cheers for the free State Committee, three cheers for the Army of the Gulf, and three cheers for old Abe. Gen. Banks, and Mrs. Banks, and Gov. Hahn, returned the compliment by waving their handkerchiefs from the gallery of the General's residence, where he reviewed the whole procession as it passed, and received the plaudits of the grateful people, who were now rejoicing over the act that has declared them free. We here left the procession to wend its way down the course marked out for it. We give this as a simple statement of what took place yesterday in New Orleans, on the eleventh day of June. Is not Emancipation a fixed fact?

Capt. Pearson's battery, the 15th Massachusetts, came out at 12 o'clock, and fired a salute of 100 guns. This is a very attractive corps, and shows evidence of painstaking on the part of the officers. Their evolutions were regular and the firing precise, and elicited the encomiums of the spectators. Capt. Pearson may well feel a soldier's pride in the execution of his command.

THE "PIONEER SCHOOL,"

MRS. MARY W. BRICE, TEACHER,

Formed a most interesting part, which will be seen, in the general order of procession, in front of the Benevolent Societies.

On the large Banner, tastefully arranged in evergreen by the pupils of this school, and carried in their front, were the appropriate words:

"The Pioneer School: opened September, 1860. We are still marching on."

On the smaller Banners, seven in number, of different colors, were—

1. *"Every man owes it to himself to guard, protect, and cherish the Union of the States."*

2. *"This is the Age of Progress, and we are for a new Civilization."*

3. *"Nature is our Mother, and we are taking our place."*

4. *"Old things must pass away."*

5. *"We are all for Freedom."*

6. *"Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness, the gifts of God."*

7. *"Unity, unalloyed by sectional lines—no North, no South, no East, no West—the whole Country!"*

About half-past nine o'clock, A. M., or near that time, the pupils, old and young, of this school, neatly dressed for the occasion, were formed into line at the school-room, and, with their teacher at their side, marched in a most orderly manner, to the place of assembly, (Place d'Armes,) distant about three-quarters of a mile or more from the school-room, attracting general attention as they passed through portions of some of the principal streets, their pretty and appropriate banners, glistening in the sun-shine and waving to the wind.

This school, it must be borne in mind, was opened in 1860, and has been successfully taught ever since; even when the city was in its darkest and most turbulent mood—the night that was to precede the day of Freedom—Mrs. B., aided by her husband, and overshadowed by a glorious Providence, stood boldly up through all.

ORATION

DELIVERED by the REV. DR. S. W. ROGERS, on the 11th June, 1864,
before the grand assembly in Congo Square, (Place d'Armes,)
New Orleans, on the Abolition of Slavery throughout the State :

FELLOW CITIZENS :

We have assembled to-day in obedience to a call to celebrate the Act of Emancipation of the State of Louisiana, passed on the 11th day of May, 1864. That auspicious day is now recorded upon the pages of civil history, and numbered with the anniversaries of events which indicate a speedy national delivery of the children of Africa from the house of bondage.

God has placed men, both temporal and divine, at the helm of the ship Civilization, and has bid them steer that vessel safely across the wide ocean of Heathenism, and to land the Nations safely in the harbor of Morality and Religion. As Civilization seems to predominate in the human heart, from the Garden of Eden even to the present day, Heathenism has been its opponent from time to time, and in its fury made war upon our earthly paradise, and after a momentary struggle Adam fell a victim to its prey. But Civilization revives again, and Heathenism makes the second assault. The struggle is long and tiresome, and at last God intervenes, and speaks from the eternal world, warning his servant, Noah, to make ready to meet the destruction of the nations of the earth. But Heathenism still leads off, and the inhabitants of the earth attempt to build a tower whose summits should reach the clouds of heaven, and to plant thereon the flag of defiance. But the God of Heaven, whose broad burning eye surveys the secrets of every heart, looked down and changed their language into different tongues, and caused them to wander off into various lands.

And as we lose sight of the nations for a moment, whilst they wander off and multiply the earth, our attention is called to the voice of God, as he speaks from the unclouded world, and tells Moses

to go down into Egypt and tell King Pharaoh "to let my people go." Here God proclaimed the downfall of Egyptian slavery ; moreover he said to Moses I am the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, showing that he was the God of the living and not of the dead. And after an acknowledgment of God's supreme power over the crown of Egypt, he leads the Israelites out of the House of Bondage with a high hand and an arm unseen by mortal man, amid the shouts of angels. Israel then began to multiply the earth, and to wander into distant lands and among foreign nations ; and all things seemed quiet until Columbus announced the name of AMERICA, which continent he discovered on the 1st of October, 1492, 372 years ago, which excited all Europe. Expeditions were immediately fitted out for this side of the water, and on their arrival every thing was set in order for agriculture, for various trades, and for the arts and sciences, and whilst the inhabitants were quietly in pursuit of wealth and happiness, the peace and harmony of Boston harbor were disturbed, and the result was the British Government issued a declaration of war against this country, with a faint hope of success. The war was long and stubborn, but to the great surprise of Europe the golden Eagle with her Stripes and Stars floating in the breeze, appeared in the British waters, demanding the recognition of these United States of America. After the achievement of her independence the United States dispatched her war vessels to different ports, opening communication with every nation for her merchant ships and her commerce, and sending into foreign markets her Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Hemp, Minerals, &c., and receiving in exchange their Silks, Tea, Coffee, Ivory, Wines, Brandies, and other productions of foreign countries, as well as the Arts and Sciences. But after the war between England and America, the former seems to have found out that Slavery was a great evil, and she sent out a naval force to suppress the African Slave Trade.

Was it England's love for the protection of that race of people—or was it her intention of weakening the U. S. Government, with a faint hope of subjugating her again ? These are questions for impartial consideration. The overhauling of our American vessels in the Gulf Stream, by the British war stermer Styx, the burning of the

American steamer *Caroline*, on Lake Erie by McCloud, the Englishman, are questions yet to be settled.

Late statistics show that 5,000,000 persons were supported in England by Cotton—30,000,000 spindles employed in the production of the yarn, and the capital absorbed exceeds \$750,000,000. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in England, 800,000,000 lbs, was American.

The total number of Slaves, according to the census of 1860, which were emancipated by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, was 3,404,925, viz :

Alabama	435,132
Arkansas	11,114
Florida	61,753
Georgia	462,232
Louisiana	333,010
Mississippi	436,696
North Carolina	331,081
South Carolina	403,541
Tennessee	275,784
Texas	180,682
Eastern Virginia	375,000

The increase will make the aggregate at the present time fully 3,500,000, and some say 4,000,000.

If the foregoing table be correct, then we can see very clearly why the British Government allowed rebel iron clads and rebel ships of war to be fitted out in her docks for action against the U. States. England has long had an eagle eye upon our cotton, rice and tobacco fields, and she perhaps has overlooked her table of recognition, but it seems that she has not yet forgot the lesson she received from the United States Government in 1814. There is little danger of the intervention of France whilst she can see those almighty dollars which we yet owe her on Louisiana, which she well knows would be confiscated the moment she snorted.

The object of this celebration to-day is to bind the colored man in feeling ten fold stronger to the Union white man than he ever was before, and it is not possible the South can ever gain her independence over the United States after this and other acts of freedom which must be hereafter. Had the South offered the same inducements to the colored man as the North has, at the breaking out of this rebellion, the position the colored people held in the South at the

time, and looking forward to a brighter day, they would have joined the South, and the North never could have conquered the South without foreign intervention. But such was not the case.

There are four things the colored man wants to complete his domestic happiness, to-wit : Freedom, Suffrage, Work and Wages.— Give him those four wants and it makes him a citizen in every sense of the word. We do not seek to hasten our spirits within the limits of the legislative bodies, nor to mingle our voice within the halls of the Congress of the nation, but we simply ask permission to say by our sacred votes whom we shall have to rule over us. Give us those four wants and then we can say that slavery is done forever ; but not until then. But after the manifestations of our loyalty to the United States Government, still we have a few thoughts to communicate which bear important considerations. We ask the right of suffrage for these reasons :

That we are loyal citizens and true to the U. States Government--- that we are ready and willing to defend our country's flag at a moment's warning---that our forefathers fought, bled and died under GEN. JACKSON in 1814-15 in the glorious cause of American liberty--- that our brothers are now upon the field, pouring out their hearts' blood in the support of the same cause---that when Gen. Shepley called upon us in defense of our then threatened city we responded to his call, and in the short space of 48 hours we had one regiment armed, equipped and ready for marching orders.

That many of us are owners of real estate and personal property, and pay an annual tax throughout the State on many millions of dollars.

That many of us are well qualified to go to the polls, and we ask that right by qualification only.]

But inasmuch as we know that God has the matter in hand, that in his own appointed time he will turn the national wheel, and the colored man will draw the capital prize of elective franchise.

Although we are true lovers of our country and its flag, we can but show our objections to any intermarriages between the two races. As I could not permit any white man to marry my daughter, so I would ask the white man to take the same position as myself. Then

let us respect each other, and let us live together as friends—let us defend the Union together ; but when it comes to the marriage vow, let our motto be *color to color*. Otherwise it would seem as though the two races had lost all self-respect. It would bring about a national slander, and it would impair our reputation in the estimation of foreign powers.

Then let us wait for two hundred years yet, which will give ample time for the agitation of such a question as that to which I am still opposed. But as there will be great changes in the policy of nations before that period, we know not what the future will bring forth ; yet I must oppose such intermarriages from the due respect I owe to the colored ladies.

{ Many of our colored ladies are milliners, dress makers and other needle workers of taste and art. Amongst our young colored men are tailors, hatters, shoe makers, school teachers, clerks, secretaries, &c. Let these be encouraged for their future elevation in arts and sciences. }

President Lincoln said to a committee of colored gentlemen that called upon him at Washington, that the two races could not live together, and that they must separate. Then will the President and Congress give us a State or territory adapted to our race ? Say Texas—and if so, we will make it the brightest star that shines upon the American flag.

But let us give thanks to the commanding General of this department, MAJOR GEN. BANKS, for his timely and wise Educational Order, his instruction to the delegates of the State Convention before its session, and his labor system—all of which have given general satisfaction to the colored people throughout the State.

Let us also give our thanks to Gov. M. HAHN, COL. HANKS, REV. MR. CONWAY, THOS. J. DURANT, B. F. FLANDERS, W. R. CRANE, CHAS. FOSDICK, and many others of our Union friends, for their good feeling towards our race in this great struggle. And many thanks are due JUDGE DURELL and other members of the State Convention for their heroic act, in striking a death blow at Slavery in the State of Louisiana, on the 11th day of May, 1864.

We are now on board the national snip, crossing the Hatteras of Rebellion. She sometimes reels and totters, but her noble commander and her manly sailors spread her canvass to the breeze, and she outrides every storm, and will soon land in the harbor of peace and tranquility.

The United States flag is destined to float over Cuba, Mexico and Canada, and in less than three hundred years it will float over the Tower of London—for the Lord will afflict England for this war now raging, of which she is the sole cause ; and the fear of going back into slavery will keep the colored man forever upon the field of battle—preferring death to slavery ; and he will defend the Stars and Stripes as his country's flag, under whose protection he enjoys his freedom.

To God the Father, God the Son,
To God the Spirit, three in one,
Be honor praise and glory given.
By all on earth and all in heaven !

A D D R E S S

(ORIGINALLY DELIVERED IN FRENCH,) ON THE 11th JUNE, 1864.

BY F. BOISDORÉ.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—

I shall perhaps be taxed with temerity in having undertaken to address you on the occurrence of this solemn day—the 11th May, 1864 ! But urged by friends, and grateful for the most courteous invitation of the administrative committee, I concluded once more to give this proof of my obedience, and above all of my humble devotion to the cause of my caste, but considering my incapacity I must rely on your fraternal indulgence,

Fellow Countrymen!—On this memorable day, which we have devoted to the celebration of the emancipation of our brethren, who but yesterday were in bondage, under the infamous yoke of slavery, let us begin by raising our hearts to the great Architect of the Universe and tender him our lively and solemn thankfulness! Who would not, in sight of those glorious banners displayed to our eyes, acknowledge the intervention of divine providence, which never ceased to watch over the destiny of our caste, for too long a time enslaved and oppressed. Yes, let us tender our homage to the great sovereign of the Universe! Yes, it is in his name that we ought to celebrate the 11th May, 1864, the anniversary of the final emancipation of our brothers! Yes, we ought to understand that in celebrating this glorious day we honor the memory of our ancestors, who were slaves! We honor the memory of our mothers, of whom three-fourths were born and died in slavery!

Fellow Countrymen! What sweet and sacred emotions must cheer the hearts of those honorable sixty-three members of the Convention who had the noble courage to vote in majority for emancipation, in remembering this liberal action! And the honorable President of the Convention, in affixing his signature to this noble act, for the abolition of slavery, must he not have believed that his pen was sustained by the spirit of the immortal Washington!

Glory to you, members of the Convention! in the name of the 11th May, 1864! Your names will be blessed forever in our grateful hearts! Our emancipated brethren will impress on the minds of their children to venerate the names of their liberators—they will bless them and hand them down to their posterity! They will think and talk of you, and every one in singing praise to the immortal Abraham Lincoln, will find a gratification in joining your names with that of this great sage, in uttering with delight—long live the immortal Abraham Lincoln!

Long life also to Ariail, Austin, Bailey, Barrett, Beauvais, Bell, Bontant, Bromley, Burke, Cazabat, J. Cook, Crozat, Cutler, David, Duane, Edwards, Ennis, Fish, Flagg, Flood, Foley, Fosdick, Fuller, Geier, Goldman, Gaidry, Healy, Hart, Heard, Henderson, Holls, Hero,

Howes, Kavanagh, Knobloch, Kugler, Maas, Mann, Millsbaugh, Morris, Newell, Norman, Orr, T. Payne, Pintado, Poynot, John Purcell, Schroeder, Seymour, Shaw, Smith, Spellicy, Stocker, Stiner, Stauffer, Talliaferro, Terry, Col. Thorpe, Thomas, Wells, Wilson,

These, my Fellow Countrymen, are the names of the sixty-three promoters of the act of emancipation. They are those who, as if armed with the Holy Scriptures in one hand, and holding the Declaration of Independence in the other, energetically pronounced the sacred words—"Slavery is an affront to nature ! Slavery is a blot on our act of independence, which declares all men to be born free and equal !"

My Emancipated Brothers !—

It is particularly to you that I address myself. This day, forever memorable, should efface from your remembrance all your past misfortunes—all the cruel treatment which weighed upon you almost from your cradles ; forget all the extortions, all the insults, all the tortures which you have suffered—forget them in the name of the sun of Liberty which shone upon the event of the 11th May, 1864 ! No more chains, no more pillory ! Forget your numberless privations—forget that but yesterday you were yet crushed under the yoke of the hardest slavery—forget all the crying injustice which you had to suffer. Be generous, like the first martyrs—forgive your cruel, inhuman masters ! Efface from you memory those scenes of horror which only slavery could give birth to ! Liberty claims you ! You are now free men ! you no longer are the instruments, the beasts of burden to a man like yourself ! To-day you have a will of your own ! You are your own masters—you have your own free will ! What, do you fear to fall back to the days of barbarity ? with hands ever ready to obey the dark wickedness of a master or mistress, who (perhaps just returned from holy communion with his God) castigates and mutilates you with the scourging whip ! Finally, are you afraid of the renewal of those times, when you were transported from one State to another, far from your families, your children, stripped and bereft of all by the caprice of a hard master, who knew no other law but his own will ! No, no more such cruel acts—those horrid times

will not return any more ! Slavery, that genius of evil, has given way to that true Liberty, for such a long time profaned !

Let them tremble, above all those cruel masters ! Let them feel sorry for the unheard of torments they inflicted on you ! But in the name of God ! in the name of the 11th May, 1864 !! you ought to pardon—you should forget all and every thing ! Let that solemn day awake every sentiment of pity, and be you all inspired with one desire—of a general absolution and forgiveness to those who called themselves your masters—your superiors as creatures ! Pity for them ! Pity, a thousand times more pity ! Like so many old tigers they groan in their dens—their claws are pared forever !

Slavery, that scourge, has disappeared ; it exists as yet only in the States occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis, the democrat, who says he is fighting for Liberty ! Mr. Jefferson Davis a democrat ! He who in spite of civilization intended to perpetuate the slavery of our caste ! What democracy, what derision ! Therefore he could not count on the scorn of that liberal France, that proud England, that of old Spain in particular, and of all Europe in general ! But he had not foreseen that punishment that he is on the eve of undergoing—chastisement by which slavery will be swept away and annihilated. Slavery, thou cursed anti-christian institution, thou shalt not any longer prosper in the United States ! The blood of John Brown has forever planted the tree of liberty in its bosom ! Vainly will the hurricane blow, its roots will propagate more and more, in the name of christianity !

Therefore, my emancipated brothers, fear no more ! The sweat of your brow now belongs to yourselves ; no insatiable, inexorable man-masters to render accounts to ! you are sure to reap the benefits of what you possess. Work with eagerness and emulation—give proof that you fully comprehend that liberty does not consist in idleness, and laziness ! Liberty does not mean to sleep from morning till night the belly turned to the sun ! Fight against the absurd and prejudiced arguments of the slave party, who by means of their newspapers and on the street corners, will not refrain from repeating “that the negro is indolent, so much given to laziness that he ought

to be a slave that he may be compelled to work"—for then they can cut him and whip him *ad libitum*, ill use and abuse him ! Prove to those unjust slave partisans, my brethren, that they are in the wrong, that there absurdities are numerous ; prove to them that God has created us all free, that the earth is pleased to be cultivated by freemen and citizens ! Prove to them that any man may be white or black, or yellow, having all the same organization, subject to the same enjoyments, suffering from the same pain, having the same wants—that the black man, like the white man, is capable of the same activity, of the same love of labor, when that labor provides him with the means of comfort and ease for himself and family. Yes, my brethren, go to work, go to work ! Encourage your brethren from the country to love their plantations. It is your duty to make them understand that men, although free, ought to work, in order to bring up their children and give them a good education. True liberty is only preserved by the practice of all social virtues. Reprobate licentiousness, disorder, prostitution, debauch. Divide well your time, you will find enough to instruct yourself—learn to read, to write ! Remember that Frederick Douglass, (of Manchester, N. Y.) that celebrated orator, that eminent lawyer, of our own caste, that Frederick Douglas, who glories in the defense of his countrymen, has been a slave ! and that up to the age of 25 he did not know how to read ! What extraordinary genius ! Born under the brutish rod of slavery, all means of instruction were forbidden him ; he owes to his energy all the display of his genius. Let those among you who as yet cannot read, courageously set to work to learn ; then our most inveterate enemies will be obliged to submit to evidence derived from the right and privilege given to liberty. Your intellectual faculties will be displayed with as much facility as theirs. Then their prejudice against the black race will give way to reason, the same as darkness gives way to the rays of the sun.

Do not fear, your chains are broken ! Fortify the ardor of the Northern philanthropists. Some of them are dodging as yet. They are occasionally captivated by the lying writings of the slave party. Few of them have attained to that pure, rational radicalism which

is the gift of Freemont, Greeley, Sumner, Phillips, Butler, Hanks, Conway, and those of the creed of Thomas J. Durant.

Prove to the whole world that although stupefied, you are not demoralized ; prove to them that Louisiana, delivered from that scourge which degraded her in the eyes of the European liberals, will attain a degree of splendor hitherto unknown to her. Remember always that submission to laws, just and equitable for all, and the respect due to upright magistrates are sacred duties, which every man conscious of his dignity, should never deviate from ; receding from these principles is the upsetting of all social order ; it is returning to barbarity, to anarchy !

Brethren, the enemies of our caste, our former old satraps, try all possible means in order to render us contemptible in the eyes of foreign nations—who are sometimes led astray by the lying, cowardly writings, which certain venal pamphleteers, without conscience, bring to light : and first impressions are done away with difficulty. To all those deceptive pamphlets and speeches, let us reply by the opening and reading of the American Declaration of Independence. Therein will be found an answer to all these false inductions in the following words : “ All men are born free and equal ” ! Let us prove that we are aware that those words, dictated by virtuous men, are based upon the principles of religion, morality and universal justice.

Ah, my countrymen, this prejudice of caste is the most absurd of all prejudice—shocking to man in the nobility of his creation !

My emancipated Brothers, it is your duty to remember on this great day, May 11th, that all men are alike the same, wherever they may reside, whatever may be their origin—that their degradation is owing to their vices only, and to the odious yoke of slavery.

My Brethren, not wishing to abuse your indulgence much longer, permit me only to make a few more remarks in remembrance of this glorious day, forever abusing the odious and anti-christian principles of slavery.

Therefore conscious of the past, present and future, we should be well aware that the act of emancipation is the beginning for us of a social position in the civilized world, worthy of the great covenant of the founders of the mighty American republic.

The hour of your majority will soon strike ! Let us not be afraid. We cannot harbor the idea of ever seeing the revival of that time when the infernal Black Code shone in the clutches of our former magistrates ! Can we expect the renewal of slavery, the times when our brothers were lacerated and tortured in the name of the ironical democracy of the South ! No, my fellow countrymen, no, brothers, those times will never return again—they have been struck down by celestial light !

The time is near when our oppressors in the name of reason, in the name of God, will take the oath, like yourselves, under this star span-gled banner, forever to detest slavery, to detest forever the so-called Confederacy—forever to reject any attempt to renew the prejudice of caste ! They will acknowledge and confirm to all and every one the right of citizenship—their right to be electors, and consequently their right to be also themselves elected.

Christians as we are, let us remember forever that our holy religion is an edifying one ; let us fly from those, who by a usurped right pretend to domineer over us by their slave-love principles. Let us be aware that our Lord Jesus Christ, the only true democrat, by the bonds of mercy has united the men of all countries, and his holy religion, like the rays of the sun, belongs to the universe. Therefore let us do homage to that supreme omnipotent greatness.

May the government of Lincoln prove a triumphant one, vanquishing this odious rebellion ! that slavery, bondage and tyranny, whatever form it may assume, may disappear forever from the world.—May all nations enjoy their just rights and privileges, in the name of liberty, justice and fraternity !

Long live the 11th May, 1864 !

Undoubtedly our worthy Governor Hahn, and our virtuous Gen. Banks are true patriots ; great are the services they have rendered to the cause of liberty ; but in view of that glorious star span-gled banner, and in the name of the 4th of July, 1776, we predict that they have not yet reached the terminus which the decrees of divine Providence have assigned to their liberal principles ! Yes, honor and

glory to you Governor, to you General ! It is under your auspices that liberty has succeeded our brethren's slavery ! The Black Code, that savage book, is destroyed—but as yet we are not citizens of our own country. That memorable day, 11th May, 1864, does not give us all our due rights, notwithstanding the rebel presses. On you, General, we rely, for our future ! On you are founded all our hopes ! It is from your powerful intercession that we expect to come in possession of those inalienable rights which characterize a people truly free ! Shall we forever occupy an intermediate place ? A place or condition only equal to that of the Indian pariahs !

No, unshaken in your principles, essentially radical, your dearest desire, we are sure, on returning to private life, will be accomplished if you can say to us—"We have restored to fellow-citizens their just rights, which the odious system of slavery had deprived them of ! We have restored to them all their prerogatives ! !"

This General and Governor is our dearest hope ; and that in the name of justice, of equity, and the spirit of the 19th century !

ORATION

Of the REV. W. A. DOVE, recently from the North, delivered before
the Union Brotherhood, in Wesley Chapell, July 4, 1864.

"M. President, this is the first time that I have had the pleasure of meeting your honorable body and I feel thankful for the honor thus conferred upon me. Fellow citizens, I received your note inviting me to deliver an oration before you, but the notice was too short to allow me to prepare one befitting the occasion, and I will simply make a few plain remarks—I will talk to you as I do my own beloved Congregation.

When the honorable gentleman was reading the Declaration of Independence, my mind was carried back to those days, and how long and how hard were the struggles through which those brave patriots passed to achieve their Independence from the British yoke, and I hope I may be spared to see the day come that we can call our own Independence day, when we shall have all the rights of freemen. We have once been a nation, the first monarch that ever sat upon a throne was an African.

Allow me, Gentlemen and Ladies, to present you a golden chain with seven golden links.

The first link is Union.

The dying words of Washington, were "United we stand, divided we fall," and the truth of those words have been verified in the history of the present rebellion. Look at the Anglo-Saxon race, one of the greatest nations of the earth of the present day, a nation whose banner floats over every sea, and respected and feared by all nations. What do we behold? One of the bloodiest wars that ever cursed a nation, struggling for existence. Blood and treasure poured out like water. This is the result of disunion. Brethren, if any people in the world ought to be united, it is the African race of America?

It has always been the grand object of the Southern portion of the white race to keep the black man disunited by fostering and encouraging tale-bearing from the kitchen to the house. Telling news upon each other has been practised to an alarming extent! This must be stopped. If we have been bad, we must change our course and be good. We are just emerging out of darkness into light. The eyes of the whole world are turned towards the Africans of America to see what will become of them. Let us be united, and help each other.

Let us take for example the German and Irish who come to our shores, some without a penny; did you ever have one to come to you for a place to sleep only one night? No. And why! Because those who were here before them always made a provision for their own; they would unite and assist their countrymen until they could

help themselves. And this is the secret of their success in life. And we must do the same if we ever expect to be a people.

He also referred to the story of the bundle of sticks in the Bible.

The second link is industry. We must be industrious if we wish to disappoint the enemies of our race, and refute the base charge that we are an indolent people and would starve if freed. When under bondage some of us had to be smart to make money for our own use to supply our wants and to enjoy ourselves. And now that we have such great responsibilities resting upon us, it becomes us to be more industrious.

The third link—look at a Yankee nation ; take them as our example in this respect. When this war broke out, “chivalry” thought they had all the money, as they had made a great deal from Uncle Sam. But they spent it too freely. Not so with Mr. Yank ; he made his money by hard work, both of brain and limb and he knew how to keep it. Go if you will and call upon a New England or Western planter, who was never known to wear a suit costing over ten dollars. Ask him for money to help to carry on the war. Watch him ; you will see him go to his little bank (a hole in the ground) and bring 10 or 20 thousand dollars in hard cash, although he is but a poor farmer. Where is the money that we have made in this city ? Gone, all wasted. Brethren, this is wrong in us ; economy is the road to wealth, and we should pursue it.

The fourth link in the golden chain is Honesty, in pursuing the road to wealth, let honesty be our watchword. Cheating and all fraudulent practices should and must be driven from our midst. Deception has destroyed the colored race, and dishonesty has almost destroyed the Union.

The fifth link is Temperance—deal carefully with that man destroyer, “fire-water,” as the Indian term it, be temperate in our meats and drinks and in all things : by so doing we will always have all a clear head and be ready for business attimes.

The sixth link is Piety. This virtue is necessary. Without it we are not respected as we desire to be. With it we are respected and trusted by all who know us. With Godly piety and fear we will be

constrained to be honest and industrious ; and having the love of God in our hearts in all time of need, will know where and to whom we can go for relief.

The seventh link is Intelligence.

Fellow-citizens, we must be intelligent before we can ever reach that standard of elevation for which we are now striving, and before we can expect to get our rights as freemen, we must first know how to use them. We will in future have to deal with the Yankees, (I am a Yankee,) and they work by the head. We must know something about figures before we can cope successful with them.

When it comes to dollars and cents if we can keep up with them it is all right ; but if they beat you in figures, they will pocket the money and go on ; it will be none of their business if you loose your money.

Educate your children.

In war we are the white man's equal ; in the dance his equal ; in rough and tumble fist and skull fighting his superior ; but for the cultivation of intellect, I must say, we are most of us inferior to him. In former times, at the North, a handsome young man or woman could easily get married for their good looks, but things have now changed ; they have discovered that true beauty lies in the brain. Hence an intelligent and industrious person—let them be ever so homely—is the first to marry ; they have learned to appreciate intelligence and industry. Had our forefathers been intelligent, we never would have been an oppressed, enslaved people. Had the Red Man of the forest been intelligent, his race, instead of being broken up and scattered over the earth as they are, they would have been masters of the North American continent to day. The want of intelligence has been a curse to the African as well as to other nations.

Gentlemen and Ladies, I am done ; be firm, be faithful and true to your principles and to yourselves, and this great and noble enterprise will be crowned with success.

Dr. R. Smith, Vice President elect, was called, but declined. Rev. J. Reese, President of the Third District Union Brotherhood Association, was called, he briefly addressed the audience touching upon the

various topics of the day, urging united action and the great necessity of patronizing each other in business. After which the meeting adjourned with singing. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. A. Dove, pastor of St. James Chapel.



AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION.



This Society was founded July 1st, 1864, through the exertions of Dr. S. W. Rogers, Esau Carter, Henry Berryman, Dr. R. Smith, Chas. Hughes and Joseph Laey.



GRAND EXHIBITION OF ARTS.



A grand Exhibition of the "American Arts Association," by the colored people of New Orleans, was held in the Lyceum Hall, over the City Hall, on Monday, 1st August, 1864, in honor of Emancipation in the British West India Islands, at the date of the Coronation of her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, in 1834.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, the colored people began to assemble at the first Baptist Church, Rev. N. D. Sanders, pastor, from all parts of the city, with duplicates of their various *Trades of domestic Arts*. At 11 o'clock the procession formed and took up the line of march to the City Hall, under the direction of the following named Grand Officers :

Grand Marshal, First District, ESAU CARTER.

Second District, CHARLES HUGHES,

Third District, R. SMITH, EDWARD SIMMS.

Fourth District, HENRY BERRYMAN.

Capt. E. MILLER, Grand Marshal of the Day.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Orator of the Day.

At half past eleven o'clock, the procession was seated in Lyceum Hall with all the specimens of their industry laid upon the different tables, for the inspection of invited guests and the public at large. In front of the President's chair, was placed upon a beautiful mahogany table the bronze bust of Capt. André Caillou, who fell on the field of battle before Port Hudson, in defence of the United States Government. On different tables were spread all the various works of nature's hand; and many spectators expressed much surprise to see so many specimens of the industry of the colored people, before unknown to them. At 12 o'clock Capt. E. Millier, Grand Marshal of the day, reported to Mr. Esau Carter, President, that all was ready. The President then declared the house in order for business, and introduced, Rev. Dr. Rogers orator of the day, who came forward in his usual calm manner and acquitted himself before the *American Arts Association* with all the eloquence of an orator.

After the oration and other addresses, the President of the Association, invited the guests to walk round and inspect the various works of art and industry on exhibition. A Committee was also appointed to distribute prizes to different persons, in token of the high respect for their skill, a list of which will be seen immediately following the Oration.

Resolutions were adopted, calling a Grand National Fair in New Orleans, on the 1st of January, 1865, under the authority and protection of the Government, State and City. All passed off quietly.

The President, with many ladies, Grand Officers, Orator of the Day, and many friends, retired to the residence of Rev. N. D. Sanders, where a large table of refreshments awaited them, spread with all the delicacies of the season. After they had enjoyed themselves as friends and christians, they all parted in friendship and retired to their respective places of abode.

S P E E C H

Of the REV. S. W. ROGERS, delivered at the opening of the Exhibition of the "AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION" under the auspices of the Colored Societies, at Lyceum Hall, New Orleans, La. on the 1st of August, 1864, in celebration of "Emancipation" in the West India Islands.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The records of the past anniversaries of this auspicious day, warrant this great assembly, which in concurrence, with our foreign brethren, join in the celebration of "*Freedom's Jubilee*."

On the 12th October, 1492, some three hundred and seventy two years ago, Columbus first discovered land in America. May 5th, 1494, he discovered the W. India Islands, and in 1563, some three hundred years ago, Slavery was first introduced into the West India Islands by the English. In 1517, a patent was granted by Charles V for an annual import of 4,000 Slaves, to *Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico*.

In 1620, slavery was introduced into the colony of Virginia by the Dutch, who landed some twenty or more slaves and put them in market for sale.

In 1703, a duty of four pound sterling was levied upon every slave imported into the colony of Massachusetts, which gives us some idea of the intrinsic value of the same.

Thus flourished the unholy cause, until the coronation of her Britannic Majesty struck a final blow to its vitality, and brought about the Anniversary which we hail with glad tidings of great joy.

As it is the ardent desire of the British Nation to rank high among the powers that be; it was not reasonable to suppose, that her subjects would make a sacrifice of those Islands in one night, without a lingering prejudice to the same. But let us look for a moment at the world, its grandeur and the powers that be. Previous to the break-

ing out of this Rebellion, the population of the world, as estimated, was 1,284,738,000, of which 861,718,000 were Christians.

On the 13th August, 1587, the first Indian was baptised in Virginia. In November, 1620, the first white child, was born in New England. In 1632, the first Church was built in Boston.

There are 57 cities in the world, which contain from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants ; twenty-three cities which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 and twelve cities which contain over 500,000 each. Before this war raged the population of Jerusalem was estimated at a little over 20,000 souls, whilst that of London, was 3,500,000, the city of Paris 2,000,000, St. Petersburg 600,000, Vienna 500,000, Berlin 500,000, Naples 500,000, Peking 2,000,000, New York, 900,000, Philadelphia 600,000.

But let us look for a moment at the annual expenses of one of the royal powers of earth, say that of England ; and we will there find the annual expenses of the Royal Family alone of Great Britain to be *four millions dollars*, of which the Royal Albert, during his life time, received an annual salary of \$200,000, although he rendered no other assistance to the government than to introduce heirs to the crown. The Queen's coachman, postillions and associates, receive an annual salary of over \$50,000 ; her milk bill \$7,000 per year ; her hair dresser \$5,000 ; her wines alone \$50,000 ; the diamonds and precious stones that decorate the crown she wears at the opening of parliament, cost the people of England the sum of \$5,000,000.

But with all the earthly glories that decorate the British throne, she is still hostile to the American Government. Many acts of hostility committed against the United States by the *Cross of St. George* lie on the table of time subject to call. The burning of the American steamer *Caroline*, on Lake Erie, some twenty years ago, by a British subject named McCloud—the overhauling of American vessels in the Gulf Stream, by her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Styx*, in 1858—Mr. Roebuck's resolution before the British House of Commons, asking the recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Lord Clarendon's remarks to the Hon. George M. Dallas, the American minister, in the royal convention at London—again, the British Government's refusal

of admission to the American war steamer Kearsage to her docks for repairs and granting full permission to the rebel privateer Alabama for the same—and at the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, we are informed, that British officers were found on board the rebel privateer in arms against the United States :

The foregoing facts are sufficient to justify the belief of an unfriendly feeling upon the part of England towards this country.

But let us look for a moment at American industry. We find at the breaking out of the present rebellion there were in the United States 1515 iron works, 882 furnaces, 488 forges, 225 rolling mills, which produced 850,000 tons iron per year, the value of which is \$50,000,000, and the principal labor employed was slave labor.

Since the breaking out of this unholy war the United States has emancipated her slaves, armed them as freemen, partially wiped out the rebellion, sunk the Alabama and is now on her march to Richmond.

Her Stripes and Stars wave over this hall, in which her sons and daughters have assembled to exhibit to the world their handy work in the domestic arts and sciences.

In this hall on the 11th May, 1864, by a sacred vote of the delegates of the Free State Convention, then in session, a death blow was struck at the accursed sin of American slavery. Then let us with gratitude and cheers announce this as the *Hall of Liberty!* And with gratitude painted upon every brow our colored ladies and gentlemen have come up en masse to show to the world at large the arts of their own industry—such as Music, Gallery of Arts, Dresses, Bonnets, Needle Work—Flowers, Lace, Socks, Segars, Horse Shoes, Confectionery, Vegetation, Carpenter Work ; in fine, specimens of almost all branches of industry.

Let us return our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Judge Durell, President, and the members of the Convention, who by their sacred votes, on the 11th May, 1864, struck a death blow to slavery in this very hall.

And now since freedom has been declared, the colored people of this State will never go back into slavery whilst God sets upon his unclouded throne. The very thought of returning into slavery will

forever keep the colored man upon the field of battle fighting for Liberty. Then let us be united as one man—lovers of our country's flag, protecting our poor, respecting the rights granted us either by the Legislature of the State or by the Congress of the nation—rights which we seek only through proper qualification.

The colored man when armed and equipped for war knows no retreat in battle, preferring to lose his life on the field rather than lose a victory.

Let foreign nations question the power of the United States Government and agitate the same until war is declared, and then shall the American Eagle with her Stars and Stripes in the rear, expand her pinions and rise high above the clouds of every opposition, light upon the pinnacle of fame, and proclaim herself the champion of the world's freedom !

Then let us all unite as one people in defending our common country, its flag, and our poor; knowing that our children are receiving their daily education, under that golden order of Major General Banks.

Then since we are thus far encouraged with our city Exhibition, let us look forward to a greater theme, and let the colored people of this Industrial League of Arts make ready to hold a Grand National Fair in this city on the 1st day of January, in honor of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Let each State be invited to send some work of art of its own industry. Let a committee of colored gentlemen and ladies be appointed by the colored people of each State to take charge of their goods, to be directed to the care and protection of the Governor of Louisiana, or the Mayor of New Orleans. The commanding General will give us a house to store our goods in.

Let there be a prize awarded to the colored people of the State that produces the finest work of art ; and also let the income be divided among the poor colored people of each State that sends a committee with specimens of her industry. The sales of goods and refreshments, and the income at the door, would bring, I think, to the wants of

our poor colored people at home and abroad, the net profit of about \$50,000.

Such an Exhibition will undoubtedly arouse a great spirit of emulation both North and South. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Rhode Island, Missouri and Michigan would all send their committees with specimens of their industry of the finest quality.

Will Louisiana stand still and let another State come here and take the prize? I think not; and though she may lose in this friendly contest, her artisans will never rest satisfied until they have proved themselves the equal in skill of those from any part of the Union.

England called a world's Fair in London, which sent all foreign powers in haste to their fields of art; and the United States called a world's Fair in New York, which caused foreigners to come over to this side of the water with their various trades. Other foreign powers followed suit with their fairs, until they have become great stimulants to skill and industry.

Let us conclude with thanks and gratitude to Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States; Lieut. Gen. Grant, Major Gens. Butler, Banks, Canby, and Sickles; Admirals Farragut and Porter; Col. Hanks, Rev. Mr. Conway, Thomas J. Durant, W. R. Grain, H. Train and A. Fernandez. We would especially return our thanks to Col. A. C. Hills, editor of the Era, for the christian like manner in which he has spoken through his press of the glorious cause of Freedom. To all other Union white men and women we return our sincere thanks.

We mourn the loss of Capt. André Caillou and his brave companions, who fell at Port Hudson, in defence of the honor of his race and his country's flag, and sympathise with their families and friends in their bereavement.

LIST OF PRIZES

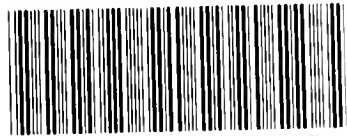
AWARDED AT THE

AMERICAN ARTS ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS

"Banks' March," Piece of Music, by Sam'l Saner.....	prize.
"Romance of Mrs. Banks" " " "	prize.
Photographic Gallery, by Dr. S. W. Rogers.....	prize.
Likeness of W. A. Dove,	Gentlemen's First prize.
Likeness of Mr. H. Clay,	" Second prize.
Likeness of W. W. Ruby.....	" Third prize.
Likeness of Miss Luda Green.....	Ladies' First prize.
Likeness of Mrs. Cora Ann Johnson.....	Ladies' Second prize.
Likeness of Mrs. Parthina Lockwood.....	" Third prize.
A work written by Dr. S. W. Rogers, called "Rogers' Composition".....	prize.
Mrs. Elvira Johnson, muslin dress made to order.....	prize.
Miss Alice Meilleur, crochet work.....	prize.
Miss Anaïse Meilleur, letters in needle work	prize.
Miss Luda Green, Flowers in needle work.....	prize.
Mrs. Maria Johnson, muslin buff dress.....	prize.
Mrs. Susan Mitchell, pin cushion.....	prize.
Mrs. Martha A. Rogers, bonnet for milliner.....	prize.
Miss Jane Day (laundress) fluting.....	prize.
Little Miss Sarah Tooley, doll's dress.....	prize.
Miss Elizabeth Humphreys, tidy crochet.....	prize.
Miss Mary Turney, hemstitching.....	prize.
Mrs. Maria Young, gentlemen's pants.....	prize.
Mrs. Josephine Turner, (laundress) fluting.....	prize.
Mrs. Jane Roman, dress maker.....	prize.
Mr. Florence Hewlett, bronze bust of Capt. André Caillou.....	prize.
Dr. Robert Smith, Dentist, style of setting teeth.....	prize.

Rev. N. D. Sanders, Holy Bible, Advice to Christians and Sinners.....	prize.
Miss Mary Hawkins, head dress.....	prize.
Miss Nancy Hughes, needle case and pin cushion.....	prize.
Miss Nancy Hughes, national scarf.....	prize.
Mrs. Winney Gibson, infant's shirt.....	prize.
Mrs. Maria Rowan, lady's dress.....	prize.
Miss Willie Ann Porter, lace work.....	prize.
Miss Mary Verrett, lace work and net.....	prize.
Miss Harriet Wright, embroidery.....	prize.
Miss Elizabeth Bailey, lady's dress.....	prize.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, head dress.....	prize.
Mrs. Harriet Sheppard, (laundress) vest.....	prize.
Mr. James Turner, (blacksmith) horse shoe.....	prize.
W. J. Coleman, (sail maker.) specimen sail.....	prize.
Jessy Winston, (tobaceonist) manufactured tobacco.....	prize.
Mrs. Amy Temple, sweet wafers.....	prize.
Moses Reed, two cantelope melons.....	prize.
John Franklin, specimen ears of corn.....	prize.
Miss Lucinda Green, (confectioner,) ice cream.....	prize.
Nelson Minor, shoe blacking.....	prize.
Isaac Griffin, painter.....	prize.
Mrs. Susan Green, (midwife) lot of babies.....	prize.
Charles H. Hughes, (baker,) loaf of bread.....	prize.
Mrs. Nancy Henry, (seamstress) shirts.....	prize.
Henry Berryman, shoemaker, Government shoes.....	prize.

And some other minor prizes were also distributed.



List of Churches in New Orleans,

WHOSE CONGREGATIONS ARE

COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY OF COLORED PEOPLE.

WITH THE

NAMES OF THEIR SEVERAL PASTORS



First African Baptist.....	Rev. N. D. Sanders, pastor.
Second African do.	Rev. Geo. Steptoe, Pastor.
Third African do.	Rev. J. Davenport, pastor.
Fourth African do. (St. Mark).....	Rev. R. H. Steptoe, pastor.
St. Thomas do. (branch St. Mark).	Rev. S. W. Rogers, pastor.
St. James, A. M. E.	Rev. W. A. Dove, pastor.
Morris Brown, A. M. E.	Rev. C. C. Doughty, pastor.
Wesley Chapell, M. E.	Rev. Anthony Ross, pastor.
Winen Chapell, M. E.	Henry Green, pastor.
Soule Chapell, M. E.	Rev. Scott Chinn, pastor.

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Hollinger
pH 8.5
Mill Run F3-1955